

REMARKS

Claims 1, 3-8, 10-15, and 17-21 are pending in the present application. Claims 1, 3-5, 7, 8, 10-12, 14, 15, 17-19, and 21 are amended. Reconsideration of the claims is respectfully requested.

I. 35 U.S.C. § 103, Obviousness

The Office Action rejects claims 1, 3-8, 10-15, and 17-21 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over *Cruz* ("A User-Centered Interface for Querying Distributed Multimedia Databases") in view of *Bulterman* ("Embedded Video in Hypermedia Documents: Supporting Integration and Adaptive Control"). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Cruz teaches a user-centered interface for querying distributed multimedia databases. A user enters query keywords into an interface. The interface includes optional fields to allow the user to select a maximum number of objects to return, desired information sources, types of objects to display, and level of interaction. See *Cruz*, section 2.1. *Cruz* teaches a virtual document display where query results are presented in a virtual document, including objects of various types. Figure 3 shows an example of a virtual document. See *Cruz*, section 2.3. Thus, *Cruz* teaches presenting query results consisting of various types of media.

Bulterman teaches supporting integration and adaptive control of embedded video in hypermedia. More particularly, as relied upon in the Office Action, *Bulterman* teaches an example of presentation of a document using embedded video. Figure 6 of *Bulterman* shows an example with a continuous text block that is presented together with various video sequences. See *Bulterman*, page 453, lines 18-21. Thus, *Bulterman* teaches displaying text concurrently with moving video.

In contradistinction, the present invention provides a method, computer program product, and system for presenting text from moving video. The present invention extracts a plurality of sets of text data from multimedia data containing a plurality of moving video frames, extracts video frames associated with the sets of text data to form still images, and outputs the sets of text data in association with the still images. Claim 1, for example, recites:

1. A method for presenting text from moving video to a user, the method comprising:
receiving multimedia data containing a plurality of moving video frames and an associated plurality of sets of text data, wherein the associated plurality of sets of text data are associated in time with the plurality of moving video frames, wherein the plurality of sets of text data includes a first text data set associated with a first plurality

of moving video frames of the multimedia data, and a second text data set associated with a second plurality of moving video frames of the multimedia data;
 extracting the associated plurality of sets of text data from the multimedia data;
 extracting a first video frame, from the first plurality of moving video frames, associated with the first text data set to form a first still image;
 extracting a second video frame, from the second plurality of moving video frames, associated with the first text data set to form a second still image;
 outputting the first text data set in association with the first still image; and
 outputting the second text data set in association with the second still image.

The present invention, as recited in claim 1, for example, solves a problem associated with moving video with associated text. When text is associated in time with moving video, certain users may have difficulties reading the text within the time constraints of the video. Also, for some users, the moving video may be distracting. Thus, the presently claimed invention extracts sets of text data and outputs the sets of text data in association with still images, rather than moving video.

Neither *Cruz* nor *Bulterman* teaches or suggests extracting an associated plurality of sets of text data from multimedia data, extracting video frames from the first plurality of moving video frames to form still images, and outputting the sets of text data in association with the still images. *Cruz* provides a useful interface for querying distributed multimedia databases, but is not concerned with associating text with still images that are extracted from moving video. *Bulterman* is generally concerned with video sequences being embedded in hypermedia, but does not address the problems associated with text that is associated in time with moving video. Thus, *Cruz* and *Bulterman*, taken individually or in combination, fail to teach or suggest each and every claim limitation, particularly as they are arranged in the claims.

Moreover, the Office Action may not use the claimed invention as an "instruction manual" or "template" to piece together the teachings of the prior art so that the invention is rendered obvious. *In re Fritch*, 972 F.2d 1260, 23 U.S.P.Q.2d 1780 (Fed. Cir. 1992). Such reliance is an impermissible use of hindsight with the benefit of Applicants' disclosure. *Id.* Therefore, absent some teaching, suggestion, or incentive in the prior art, *Cruz* and *Bulterman* cannot be properly combined to form the claimed invention. As a result, absent any teaching, suggestion, or incentive from the prior art to make the proposed combination, the presently claimed invention can be reached only through the an impermissible use of hindsight with the benefit of applicant's disclosure a model for the needed changes.

Furthermore, *Bulterman* actually teaches away from the presently claimed invention since *Bulterman* directs one to presenting moving video in time synchronization with text, rather than

extracting still images from moving video, where the still images are to be presented in association with sets of text data, as in the claimed invention. See *In re Hedges*, 228 U.S.P.Q. 685 (Fed. Cir. 1986). Thus, one of ordinary skill in the art would not be motivated to make the changes proposed by the Office Action.

Independent claims 8 and 15 recite subject matter addressed above with respect to claim 1 and are allowable for similar reasons. Since claims 3-7, 10-14, and 17-21 depend from claims 1, 8, and 15, the same distinctions between *Cruz* and *Bulterman* and the invention recited in claims 1, 8, and 15 apply for these claims. In addition, claims 3-7, 10-14, and 17-21 recite further limitations not taught or suggested by the references.

More particularly, claims 3, 4, 10, 11, 17, and 18 recite presenting a plurality of sets of text data, in association with still images, simultaneously. This allows a user to view snapshots of the moving video in a storyboard-like format. Neither *Cruz* nor *Bulterman* teaches or suggests this feature. Thus, *Cruz* and *Bulterman*, taken alone or in combination, fail to render claims 3, 4, 10, 11, 17, and 18 obvious.

Claims 5, 6, 12, 13, 19, and 20 recite presenting a plurality of sets of text data, in association with still images, in sequence. This allows a user to view snapshots of the moving video with associated text in a slideshow-like format. Neither *Cruz* nor *Bulterman* teaches or suggests this feature. Thus, *Cruz* and *Bulterman*, taken alone or in combination, fail to render claims 5, 6, 12, 13, 19, and 20 obvious.

Claims 7, 14, and 21 recite discarding remaining moving video frames from the first plurality of moving video frames. The Office Action alleges that *Cruz* teaches this feature in Figure 2, page 593, because *Cruz* teaches a "Video" checkbox. Applicants respectfully disagree. Deselecting the "Video" checkbox in Figure 2 of *Cruz* would not result in discarding remaining moving video frames after extracting a still image from the moving video frames. Rather, deselecting the "Video" checkbox would result in querying media sources that are not video at all. Therefore, the applied references fail to teach each and every claim limitation and, thus, fail to render claims 7, 14, and 21 obvious.

Therefore, Applicants request withdrawal of the rejection of claims 1, 3-8, 10-15, and 17-21 under 35 U.S.C. § 103.

II. Conclusion

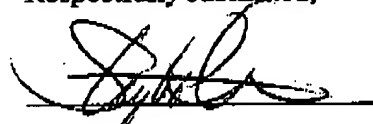
It is respectfully urged that the subject application is patentable over the prior art of record and is now in condition for allowance.

The Examiner is invited to call the undersigned at the below-listed telephone number if in the opinion of the Examiner such a telephone conference would expedite or aid the prosecution and examination of this application.

DATE:

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Respectfully submitted,



Stephen R. Tkacs
Reg. No. 46,430
Yee & Associates, P.C.
P.O. Box 802333
Dallas, TX 75380
(972) 385-8777
Agent for Applicants